September 18, 1776. NUMB. 2491.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by
ROBERT BELL, in Third-Street,
(Price One Dollar and a Half, in neat Binding)

THE ART OF WAR.

CONTAINING,

I. The Duties of all Military Officers in actual Service; including neceſſary Inſtructions in many capital Matters, by the Knowledge of which, a Man may ſoon become an Ornament to the Profeſſion of Arms. By Monſieur De Lamont, Town-Major of Toulon.

II. The Duties of Soldiers in general; including neceſſary Inſtructions in many capital Matters, by remaining ignorant of which a Man, who pretends to be a Soldier, will be every Day in Danger of bringing Diſgrace upon himſelf, and material Injury to the Cauſe of his Country.

III. The Rules and Practice of the greateſt Generals, in the Manœuvres of encamping, marching, Order of Battle, fighting, attacking, and defending ſtrong Places, with the Manner of ſurpriſing Towns, Quarters, and Armies; exhibiting what is moſt requiſite to be known by all who enter into the Military Service. By the CHEVALIER DE LA VALIERE.

MEMORANDUM.

The Duties of Military Officers was written by Monſieur De Lamont, Town-Major of Toulon, a Poſt of great Truſt, and which requires much Experience to recommend a Man to it. This Experience he gained by ſerving in the Army for 23 warm Campaigns, and during that Time was perſonally engaged in many of the moſt conſiderable Sieges and Battles. Thus did he riſe to that Degree of Knowledge in Military Affairs, which is ſufficiently teſtified by this ſmall but valuable Work. All his Inſtructions are ſo regular, and ſo juſt, that they in a Manner make a Soldier of the Man that never ſaw a Camp, and leads him that deſires to follow that Courſe of Life ſo fully into the Art of War, that a young Officer has nothing to do when he comes into the Field, but only to put in Practice that Theory which he has already conceived, concerning all the Operations, belonging to the ſeveral Poſts, in an active and courageous Army.

The ſecond and third Parts of this Work were compoſed by General La Valiere and another French Officer of great Valour and Experience in the Art of War.

N. B. A conſiderable Variety of Latin Claſſics: Alſo Greek Claſſics: Likewiſe Engliſh Spelling Books, with Grammars in all Languages, may be had at Robert Bell's, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WAS FOUND, ſome Time ago, a BUNDLE of MONEY. Whoever has loſt the ſame may hear of it, by applying to LOOE BAKER, at the Lower Ferry, Trenton. ¶

Lower-Merion, September 12, 1776.

WAS FOUND, this Day, upon Lancaſter Road, between the Seven-mile Stone and the Buck, a Number of CONTINENTAL BILLS of CREDIT. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to the Subſcriber, proving his Property, and paying the Charges, may have them again.

‡ JOHN LEATHERMAN.

September 10, 1776.

SEVENTY-TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from Captain Thomas Hanſon's company, of the Maryland Flying-Camp Battalion, commanded by Col. Thomas Ewing, the following men, viz. *Whorton Qualls*, 21 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch high, wears his hair, and has a very ſwarthy complexion. *William Coxe*, 19 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, florid complexion. *Henry Mudd*, 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion. *Michael Notier*, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high. *William Waple*, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high. *John Carroll*, 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high. *Patrick Duffield*, 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high. *Ignatius Adams*, 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high. *Johnſon M'Coy*, 20 years of age, 6 feet high. *Thomas Goley*, 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high. *John Howard*, 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high. *William Ward*, 19 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high. Whoever takes up the ſaid Deſerters, and ſecures them in any goal, or returns them to the ſaid Battalion, ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for any one of them. Thoſe men were all inliſted in Charles county, and it is probable they will attempt to return to their reſpective homes. T. HANSON. ‡

WANTED,

A HAND that underſtands the Fulling Buſineſs, that can dye a variety of good colours, ſuch as blue, red, green, brown, wineſtone, lead, black, white, and divers other colours, as the quality of the cloth may require; and can dreſs worſteds, tammies, camblets, and dye them ſuch colours as the quality of thin ſtuffs may require. A perſon that underſtands every branch of the buſineſs, and can be recommended, may hear of good wages, and accommodations found him, by immediately applying to ROBERT MILLER, living in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county. *Sept. 4, 1776.* ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Greenwich townſhip, Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, near Eaſton, out of his paſture, on Friday night, the 6th of September inſt. a black HORSE, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, has ſome white under his belly, which he got by a hurt jumping fences, he is 5 years old, 14 hands high, or ſomething better, in good order, a natural trotter, but has been learnt to go a ſort of a ſhuffling travel, he gallops well, ſhod before, a ſhort ſwitch tail, lately trimmed by his ears. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the horſe, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS BARBER.

RUN from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Alloway's Creek townſhip, Salem county, New-Jerſey, on the firſt of September inſt. a ſervant lad, named *Charles Hollingſworth*, about 15 years of age, of low ſize, but middling thick; had on, and took with him, a blue duffil jacket, without ſleeves, a tow ſhirt and trowſers, the ſhirt patched on the ſhoulders with brown tow cloth; had an old wool hat on, light brown hair, pale complexion, with freckled ſkin. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ WILLIAM DRAKE.

RUN away from Speedwell Forge, Lancaſter county, on Wedneſday, the 4th of September inſtant, an Engliſh indented ſervant lad, named *John Norman*, a thick well ſet fellow, 5 feet high, dark complexion; had on a beaver hat, brown hunting ſhirt, and tow trowſers; he worked in the Forge for ſome time, and is a very good half bloomer. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal in this province, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, paid by HENRY GOOD, at the Forge, or JAMES OLD, at Reading Furnace ‖ 8 W.

Haddonfield, Ninth-Month 10, 1776.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM HAMPTON, late of the townſhip and county of Glouceſter, deceaſed, or to the ſubſcriber, for goods purchaſed at the vendue made of the goods and chattels of ſaid deceaſed, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy payment: Such who have juſt demands on ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, that a ſettlement may be made, by THOMAS REDMAN, Executor. ¶

Camp at Perth-Amboy, Auguſt 30, 1776.

DESERTED from the 5th Battalion of Cheſter county militia, commanded by Col. Richard Thomas, the following deſerters, viz. *John Hampton*, *David Lewellin*, and *Edward M'Cardy*, belonging to Captain Vanleer's company, of Eaſton; *Richard Adams*, *John Ellis*, *Joſiah Jackſon*, *Edward Bell*, *George Chapman*, *Bernard Vanborne*, *Alexander Henderſon*, and *Abraham Coleman*, in Captain Templeton's company of Eaſt-Whiteland; *George Lute*, *Jacob Humble*, *Jacob Walters*, and *Benjamin Boyers*, in Captain Bodley's company, of Charles-town; *Evan Chaphant*, in Captain Anderſon's company, of Weſt-Whiteland; *John Maxwell*, jun. *Iſſachar Evans*, *William Willſon*, *John Lawrence*, ------ *Huzzard*, *John Hemminger* and *William Miller*, in Captain Miles's company of Tredyffrin; *Roger Little*, *Thomas Roberts*, *Lewis Pearce*, *James Boyles*, *Mordecai Williams*, *Nicholas Pergrin*, *Frederick Fooſe*, *Peter Rambo* and *Phineas John*, in Captain M'Garagher's company late Captain Morgan's, of Charles-town; *Benjamin Smith*, *Jeſſe Richards* and *William Simpſon*, in Captain Pugh's company, of Radnor.----- Whoever will take up ſaid deſerters, and convey them ſafe to their reſpective companies, at Amboy, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS for each, paid by the Captains they reſpectively belong to. *N. B. William Miller*, and *William Simpſon* received a conſiderable ſum of money of two Gentlemen, to ſerve for them this preſent campaign. ¶

NINE POUNDS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain WALTER ALEXANDER'S Company, of the Flying Camp, Maryland, Col. WILLIAM RICHARDSON'S Battalion, the following men, viz. *Samuel Lewis*, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a brown complexion, and much given to talk. *William Clarke*, about 30 years of age, 6 feet high, ſtraight and well made, had the middle finger on one hand ſmaſhed, ſo that he cannot bend it. *Thomas Baker*, about 32 years of age, 5 feet 7½ inches high, ſhort curly black hair, has a remarkable ſcar on one ſide of his mouth, and is ſomewhat addicted to liquor. The above men were all inliſted in Cæcil county, Maryland, and received their firſt month's pay, and are ſuppoſed to be ſomewhere in ſaid county. Whoever takes up ſaid Deſerters, and brings or ſends them to my company, at New-York, ſhall receive the above reward, or Three Pounds for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by WALTER ALEXANDER, Captain. ¶

Philadelphia, September 10, 1776.

TO THE PUBLIC.

UPON the Subſcriber's being releaſed from his confinement by the Council of Safety, and going amongſt his friends, found there was a report prevailing amongſt the people, that he had been very cruelly treated by the Goaler, while in confinement, and in juſtice to that Gentleman and all his family, I think it my duty to inform the Public, that the ſaid report is intirely groundleſs and without any foundation, for I was uſed with the greateſt civility, and the beſt of uſage as a priſoner, whilſt under the care of my keeper, Robert Jewell, *who I think is a worthy, honeſt, humane man.*

¶ ARTHUR THOMAS.

New-Britain, Bucks county, Sept. 14, 1776.

WHEREAS a certain GEORGE CUNGLE, of the aforeſaid townſhip, in the year 1774, obtained from the ſubſcriber, two Promiſſory Notes, one of them for Four Pounds, payable the 27th of November laſt, the other for the like ſum of Four Pounds, payable the 27th of May laſt. This is to caution the Public, not to take any Aſſignment of the ſaid Notes, or either of them, the Subſcriber never having had any conſideration or value for ſaid Notes, and therefore will not pay them, unleſs compelled thereto by law. Witneſs my hand the day and year aboveſaid. PETER STEPHEN. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Worceſter townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Sunday, the 25th of Auguſt laſt, *Sarah Craig*, an Engliſh ſervant maid; ſhe is about 5 feet high, a dark complexion, has very protuberant eyes, thin and pale viſage, ſpeaks very quick, and ſometimes pretty mannerly; ſhe had on, when ſhe went away, a long cotton gown, ſtriped with yellow, red, and white; alſo a half-worn black ſilk bonnet, a large round-eared cap, a blue check ſilk handkerchief, a ſmall ſtriped linſey petticoat, and a large check apron. She ſtole from her maſter ſundry articles; among them were the following; a new pair of black in the grain pumps, a new, large homeſpun handkerchief, two ſhort gowns, one of them is white linen, the other calicoe, petticoats, homeſpun ſhifts, handkerchiefs, caps, &c. She is very artful and ſubtil; in order to get a paſs the more eaſily, ſhe told that ſhe had a huſband in the camp, at New-York, whom ſhe wanted very much to ſee; but it is well known that her ſcheme was to go over to the Engliſh army, which ſhe is very fond of. Whoever will take up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecure her in any goal, and give information thereof to her maſter, ſo that he gets her again, or elſe to PETER DEHAVEN, in Arch ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ABRAHAM WENTZ.

CAME to the plantation of George Gordon, of the townſhip of Montgomery, Philadelphia county, ſometime ago, a ſorrel MARE, about 9 years old, about 13 hands high, has a white blaze down her face. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Sept. 13, 1776. § GEORGE GORDON.

The propoſed PLAN *or* FRAME *of* GOVERNMENT *for the Commonwealth or* STATE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Printed for Conſideration.]

Sect. 1. THE Commonwealth or State of Pennſylvania ſhall be governed hereafter by an Aſſembly of the Repreſentatives of the freemen of the ſame, and a Preſident and Council, in manner and form following.

Sect. 2. The ſupreme legiſlative power ſhall be veſted in a Houſe of Repreſentatives of the freemen of the Commonwealth or State of Pennſylvania.

Sect. 3. The ſupreme executive power ſhall be veſted in a Preſident and Council.

Sect. 4. Courts of Juſtice ſhall be eſtabliſhed in the city of Philadelphia, and in every county of this State.

Sect. 5. The Freemen of this Commonwealth or State ſhall be trained and armed for its defence. And the militia ſhall have ſuch frequent elections of their officers (general officers excepted) as ſhall be regulated from time to time by militia laws; the officers to be commiſſioned by the Preſident in Council.

Sect. 6. Every freeman, of the full age of twenty-one years, having reſided in this State or Commonwealth for the ſpace of one whole year next before the day of election, and paid public taxes during that time, ſhall enjoy the rights of an elector, on taking an oath or affirmation of fidelity to the Commonwealth, if required.

Sect. 7. The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this Commonwealth ſhall conſiſt of members, perſons moſt noted for wiſdom and virtue, to be choſen by the freemen of the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of this Commonwealth reſpectively. And no perſon ſhall be elected unleſs he has reſided in the place for which he ſhall be choſen two years immediately before ſaid election; nor ſhall any member, while he continues ſuch, hold any other office, except in the militia.

Sect. 8. No perſon ſhall be capable of being elected a member to ſerve in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the freemen of this Commonwealth more than four years in ſeven years. Nor ſhall any one perſon ſerve more than four years ſucceſſively.

Sect. 9. The Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be choſen annually by ballot, by the freemen of the Commonwealth, on the firſt Monday in October for ever (except this preſent year) and ſhall meet on the third Monday of the ſame month; and ſhall be ſtiled "The General Aſſembly of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of Pennſylvania," and ſhall have power to chooſe their Speaker, the Treaſurer of the State, and their other officers; ſit on their own adjournments; prepare bills, and enact the ſame into laws; judge of the elections and qualifications of their own members. They may expel, but not a ſecond time in the ſame ſeſſions, if the member expelled is re-elected by the ſame conſtituents; they may adminiſter oaths or affirmations on examination of witneſſes; redreſs grievances, impeach criminals, and ſhall have all other powers neceſſary for the legiſlature of a free State or Commonwealth: But they ſhall have no power to add to, alter, aboliſh, or infringe any part of this Conſtitution.

Sect. 10. A quorum of the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall conſiſt of two thirds of the whole number of members elected; and, having met and choſen their Speakers, ſhall each of them, before they proceed to buſineſs, take and ſubſcribe, as well the oath or affirmation of fidelity and allegiance herein after directed, as the following oath or affirmation, viz.

I —— do ſwear (or affirm) that, as a Member of this Aſſembly, I will not propoſe, or aſſent to, any bill, vote or reſolution, which ſhall appear to be injurious to the people, nor do or conſent to any act or thing whatever that ſhall have a tendency to leſſen or abridge their rights and privileges as declared in the conſtitution of this State, but will, in all things, conduct myſelf as a faithful, honeſt Repreſentative and Guardian of the people, and according to the beſt of my judgment and abilities.

And each member, before he takes his ſeat, ſhall make and ſubſcribe the following declaration, viz.

I do believe in one God, the Creator and Governor of the univerſe.

Sect. 11. Delegates to repreſent this State in Congreſs ſhall be choſen by ballot, by the future Houſe of Repreſentatives at their firſt meeting, and annually for ever after. Any Delegate may be ſuperceded at any time, by the General Aſſembly appointing another in his ſtead. No man ſhall ſit in Congreſs longer than two years ſucceſſively, nor be capable of re-election for three years afterwards.

Sect. 12. If any county or counties ſhall neglect or refuſe to elect and ſend Repreſentatives to the General Aſſembly, the Repreſentatives of the other counties, provided they are two thirds of the members from the counties that do ſend, ſhall have all the powers of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, as fully and amply as if the whole were preſent.

Sect. 13. The doors of the Houſe, in which the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of this State ſhall ſit in General Aſſembly, ſhall be and remain open for the admiſſion of all perſons who behave decently, except only when the welfare of the State may require the doors to be ſhut.

Sect. 14. The votes and proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be printed weekly, during their ſitting, with the yeas and nays on each act, queſtion, vote or reſolution, where any two members require it, except when the vote is taken by ballot.

Sect. 15. All bills of a public nature ſhall be read three times on three different days, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; and, after the third reading, ſhall be printed and publiſhed for public conſideration, at leaſt ſeven days

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

CHARLESTOWN *(South Carolina) Auguſt* 14.

Ten very fine double fortified 9 pounders, lately belonging to the Acteon frigate, and ſeveral anchors, ſpars, &c. which the men of war thought prudent to leave behind them on the night of June 28, have been taken up and brought to town. The ſearch is ſtill continued, and it is expected moſt of the guns will be got up.

By letters of the 6th inſtant from the camp two miles below Keowee, in the Cherokee country, we have the following intereſting intelligence:

On the 31ſt of July, ſome of Col. Williamſon's ſcouts took two white men priſoners, who had been ſent to get cattle for the enemy. They informed the Colonel, that Cameron had come over the hills a few days before with 12 white men; and that he, with the Seneca and ſome other Indians, in all about 150, were then encamped at Cowanaroſs, about 30 miles from Twenty-Three-Mile Creek, where our army then lay encamped; and that their women and children had all retired from the towns to the neighbourhood of the ſame place. This intelligence determined the Colonel to march that evening, at the head of 330 horſemen, taking the two priſoners with him. His intention was to leave the horſes two miles behind, with a party to guard them, and ſurround the enemy's camp by day break. The river Keowee lying in his route, and being only paſſable at a ford at Seneca, obliged him to take that road. About one o'clock in the morning he arrived at the outſkirts of that town, which he had received accounts of being entirely abandoned, and therefore little expected to meet with any oppoſition there. The enemy, however, having received ſome intimation of his march, had taken poſſeſſion of the firſt houſes, and poſted themſelves behind a long fence, ſtuffed with twigs and corn blades, on an eminence cloſe to the road where the party was to paſs; they allowed the guides and advanced guard to come almoſt up to the houſes, when they fired five or ſix guns, but without doing any other damage than killing one of the guide's horſes. They immediately afterwards began a very heavy fire on our advanced guard and main body, by which Mr. Francis Salvador was ſhot in three different places, Col. Williamſon had his horſe ſhot under him, and eight men were badly wounded and two ſlightly. Mr. Salvador falling among the buſhes, it being dark, and both parties mixed, they unluckily got his ſcalp. The Indian was ſeen by Capt. Smith, who would have prevented his accompliſhing his cruel purpoſe, had he not thought it was Mr. Salvador's ſervant taking care of his maſter. He died about three quarters of an hour after. The whole army regretted his loſs, as he was univerſally beloved and eſteemed by them. Two of the wounded died next morning.

Our party ſoon recovering from their ſurpriſe, kept up a briſk fire on the places where the flaſhes of the enemy's guns were ſeen, and ſoon drove them from their fences and houſes. Their loſs is not known, but from the number of blankets, ſhirts, tomahawks, &c. left beſmeared with blood, and the bloody tracks which marked their retreat, it is ſuppoſed to be conſiderable. Col. Williamſon remained on the ground till day break, and burnt all the houſes on both ſides of the river, and deſtroyed their corn, &c. judging that the party he had defeated would immediately proceed to their camp, and apprize them of his approach, and having made an appointment to meet Colonels Neel and Thomas at Sugar-town, the Colonel, after leaving a party to bury the dead and take care of the wounded, returned to his camp. Next day, in conſequence of this appointment, the whole army proceeded to the neighbourhood of Keowee, where they encamped; and on the 4th, a party of 400 men was ſent to burn that town and Sugar-town, which they effected. They found only an old lame Indian, who informed them, that the others had left the towns four days before, on a white man's telling them a large army was at Paris's, which probably may be Colonels Neel and Thomas's party. He would not tell where the Indians were gone to.

On the 6th the Colonel marched at the head of 650 men after the enemy, being fully determined to carry fire and ſword throughout their country.

Auguſt 21. Advices from Auguſta of the 11th inſtant inform us, that about a fortnight before, a party of 240 men, under the command of Major Jack, ſet out from Fort James, on the ceded lands, about 60 miles to the weſtward of Auguſta, for Togelo and Eſtatoe, the two neareſt Cherokee towns. After three days march, they arrived at thoſe places, where they killed about 13 Indians, and burned both towns. They likewiſe took one Holmes priſoner, who had been in Cameron's camp that very morning. After having effected this, the party returned home, and Major Jack arrived at Auguſta on the 20th of this month. The ſame advices add, that, in all appearance, the Cherokees will not receive any aid from the Creeks, but be left alone to extricate themſelves out of a quarrel they ſo raſhly and needleſsly involved themſelves in.

It is ſaid the enemy in Eaſt-Florida have got a conſiderable freſh ſupply of live cattle, by plundering our defenceleſs inhabitants on the frontiers; but there is reaſon to expect they will ſuffer in their turn. A ſkirmiſh lately happened between a party of them and ſome Georgia rangers, in which each loſt two men: Some Creek Indians were with them, but on being called to by a Half-breed in our party, ſurrendered themſelves. They were well treated, and have ſince been ſent to their own nation in a quite different humour.

A ſhip was ſeen off the bar yeſterday, and is thought to be the Sphinx man of war, of 20 guns.

WILLIAMSBURG, Sept. 7.

Extract of a letter from Newbern, Auguſt 19.

"A few days ago we received an account in town, that very lately, on the banks, not far from Roanoke inlet, about 25 men were landed from ſome veſſel of war, for the purpoſe (it is ſuppoſed) of making free with a few of the cattle. Captain Dennis Dauge, who commands an independent company between Currituck and Roanoke, attacked them, killed ſome, and took the reſt priſoners."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.

The following PAPERS are publiſhed by order of CONGRESS.

Extract of a Letter from General WASHINGTON *to the* PRESIDENT *of* CONGRESS, *dated New-York, Auguſt* 18, 1776.

I HAVE the honour to incloſe you for the peruſal and conſideration of Congreſs, ſundry papers, the whole of which, except No. 2 and 7, I received yeſterday evening by a flag, and to which I beg leave to refer Congreſs."

"SIR, "*Auguſt* 17, 1776.

"Being deeply intereſted in the welfare of America, I think it my duty to communicate a matter of intelligence, which I flatter myſelf may be rendered conducive to the reſtoration of a deſirable peace. And in this view I requeſt your Excellency's permiſſion to land at New-York, to go directly to Philadelphia, in order to lay the ſame before the General Congreſs.

"In the courſe of a converſation I have had with Lord Howe, I perceive that the powers he is veſted with, as well as his diſpoſition for eſtabliſhing an equitable and permanent peace, are altogether miſunderſtood by the Colonies.

"For in conſequence of a ſketch of ſome propoſitions being offered for his conſideration, he very frankly aſſured me he was willing to confer upon thoſe grounds with any gentlemen of the greateſt influence in this country.

"As I am at liberty to declare his ſentiments, I have the honour to incloſe for your Excellency's information a copy of my correſpondence with his Lordſhip, and of the propoſitions referred to in his letter, which are the motives of my preſent requeſt.

"Attending in the boat to be indulged with your anſwer, I have the honour to be, your Excellency's moſt humble ſervant, DRUMMOND.

"*General Waſhington, &c. &c. &c.*

"*My Lord, New-York, Auguſt* 17, 1776.

"I have your Lordſhip's favour of this day, accompanied by papers on ſubjects of the greateſt moment, and deſerving the moſt deliberate conſideration.

"I can allow much for your Lordſhip's well meant zeal on ſuch an occaſion, but I fear it has tranſported you beyond that attention to your parole, which comprehends the character of a man of ſtrict honour. How your Lordſhip can reconcile your paſt or preſent conduct, with your engagement, ſo as to ſatisfy your own mind, I muſt ſubmit to your own feelings, but I find myſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of objecting to the mode of negotiating propoſed, while your Lordſhip's line of conduct appears ſo exceptionable.

"I ſhall by expreſs forward to Congreſs your Lordſhip's letter, and the papers which accompanied it. The reſult will be communicated as ſoon as poſſible. I am ſorry to have detained your Lordſhip ſo long, but the unavoidable neceſſity muſt be my apology. I am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and very humble ſervant, G. WASHINGTON.

"*Lord Drummond.*"

"*My Lord,*

"I take the liberty of ſending incloſed the ſketch of propoſitions referred to in my late converſation with your Lordſhip, which propoſitions, I have underſtood, the colonies were diſpoſed, not many months ago, to make the baſis of a reconciliation with Great-Britain. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant, DRUMMOND.

Sloop Polly, Aug. 12, 1776.

To Lord Howe."

SKETCH *of* PROPOSITIONS *communicated to Lord Howe, on the* 12*th of Auguſt*, 1776.

1. "That it ſhall be aſcertained, as far as can be determined by calculation, what ſupply towards the general exigency of the State each ſeparate colony can furniſh, conſiſtent with its ability.

2. "When ſuch ſupply is thus aſcertained, that each colony ſhall, by acts of its own Aſſembly, impoſe ſuch taxes as they ſhall find expedient for the raiſing of the ſaid ſupply.

3. "In conſideration of the fluctuating ſtate of all young countries, that ſuch taxes may not, in their operations, become partially or accidentally burthenſome on the one hand, nor on the other hand gradually become deficient in producing the aid intended by the colonies towards the general exigency of the State, ſuch articles ſhall be choſen, as the objects of impoſition, as they ſhall deem the moſt likely to keep pace with the growth or decline of the ſaid colonies..

4. "That theſe taxes, ſo impoſed, ſhall, as in the cuſtoms, be levied by officers of the appointment of the King; and that a perpetual grant, of the produce of theſe taxes, ſhall be made by the reſpective Aſſemblies to the crown of Great-Britain.

5. "As the direct means of removing the fatal grounds of this contention, by eſtabliſhing a ſecurity againſt the apprehended invaſion of property by Parliament, a formal relinquiſhment ſhall be made, on the part of Great-Britain, of all future claim to taxation over theſe her colonies.

6. "To remove all future ſuſpicions from the minds of the Coloniſts, that under the appearance of regulating commerce, duties may be impoſed for the farther purpoſes of revenue, an application of the produce of all duties, impoſed on articles of trade by the Britiſh legiſlature, ſhall be made towards defraying the expences of collection, and the ſurpluſſes in each colony to be paid into their ſeparate treaſuries, and to be ſubject to the diſpoſal of the reſpective houſes of Aſſembly.

DRUMMOND."

"*Eagle, off Staten-Iſland, Auguſt* 15, 1776.

"*My Lord,*

"I have received the honour of your Lordſhip's letter of the 12th, incloſing a ſketch of the propoſitions mentioned in your late converſation, which I return herewith.

"As I think they contain matter that, upon a conference and cool diſcuſſion, might be wrought into a plan of permanent union, I ſhall, with great ſatisfaction, embrace the firſt opportunity that may be offered upon thoſe grounds, to promote ſo deſirable an event. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient ſervant, HOWE.

"*Right Hon. the Lord Drummond.*"

The following is the purport of the meſſage ſent from Lord Howe to Congreſs, by General Sullivan.

"That though he could not at preſent treat with Congreſs as ſuch, ye he was very deſirous of having a conference with ſome of the members, whom he would conſider for the preſent only as private gentlemen, and meet them himſelf as ſuch, at ſuch place as they ſhould appoint.

"That he, in conjunction with General Howe, had full powers to compromiſe the diſpute between Great-Britain and America, upon terms advantageous to both, the obtaining of which delayed him near two months in England, and prevented his arrival at this place before the Declaration of Independancy took place.

"That he wiſhed a compact might be ſettled at this time, when no deciſive blow was ſtruck, and neither party could ſay that they were compelled to enter into ſuch agreement.

"That in caſe Congreſs were diſpoſed to treat, many things, which they had not as yet aſked, might and ought to be granted them; and that if, upon the Conference, they found any probable ground of an accommodation, the authority of Congreſs muſt be afterwards acknowledged, otherwiſe the compact could not be complete."

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN CONGRESS, September 5, 1776.

Reſolved, That Gen. Sullivan be requeſted to inform Lord Howe, that this Congreſs, being the repreſentatives of the free and Independant States of America, cannot with propriety ſend any of its members to confer with his Lordſhip in their private characters, but that, ever deſirous of eſtabliſhing peace on reaſonable terms, they will ſend a Committee of their body, to know whether he has any authority to treat with perſons authoriſed by Congreſs for that purpoſe, in behalf of America, and what that authority is, and to hear ſuch propoſitions as he ſhall think fit to make reſpecting the ſame.

Reſolved, That to-morrow be aſſigned for electing the Committee.

September 6, 1776.

Reſolved, That the Committee to be ſent "to know whether Lord Howe has any authority to treat with perſons authoriſed by Congreſs for that purpoſe, in behalf of America, and what that authority is, and to hear ſuch propoſitions as he ſhall think fit to make reſpecting the ſame," conſiſt of three.

The members choſen, Mr. Franklin, Mr. John Adams, and Mr. E Rutledge.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The Committee, who were appointed to wait on Lord Howe, having returned to Congreſs, made their report in the following words:

"In obedience to the order of Congreſs, we have had a meeting with Lord Howe. It was on Wedneſday laſt, upon Staten-Iſland, oppoſite to Amboy, where his Lordſhip received and entertained us with the utmoſt politeneſs.

"His Lordſhip opened the converſation by acquainting us, that though he could not treat with us as a Committee of Congreſs, yet as his powers enabled him to confer and conſult with any private gentlemen of influence in the colonies, on the means of reſtoring peace between the two countries, he was glad of this opportunity of conferring with us on that ſubject, if we thought ourſelves at liberty to enter into a conference with him in that character. We obſerved to his Lordſhip, that as our buſineſs was to hear, he might conſider us in what light he pleaſed, and communicate to us any propoſitions he might be authoriſed to make for the purpoſe mentioned; but that we could conſider ourſelves in no other character than that in which we were placed by the order of Congreſs. His Lordſhip then entered into a diſcourſe of conſiderable length, which contained no explicit propoſition of peace except one, viz. that the colonies ſhould return to their allegiance and obedience to the government of Great-Britain. The reſt conſiſted principally of aſſurances that there was an exceeding good diſpoſition in the King and his Miniſters to make that government eaſy to us; with intimations that in caſe of our ſubmiſſion they would cauſe the offenſive acts of Parliament to be reviſed, and the inſtructions to Governors to be reconſidered, that ſo if any juſt cauſes of complaint were found in the acts, or any errors in government were perceived to have crept into the inſtructions, they might be amended or withdrawn.

"We gave it as our opinion to his Lordſhip, that a return to the domination of Great-Britain was not now to be expected. We mentioned the repeated humble petitions of the colonies to the King and Parliament, which had been treated with contempt, and anſwered only by additional injuries; the unexampled patience we had ſhown under their tyrannical government, and that it was not till the laſt act of Parliament which denounced war againſt us, and put us out of the King's protection, that we declared our independance. That this declaration had been called for by the people of the colonies in general, that every colony had approved of it when made, and all now conſidered themſelves as Independant States, and were ſettling or had ſettled their governments accordingly; ſo that it was not in the power of the Congreſs to agree for them that they ſhould return to their former dependant ſtate. That there was no doubt of their inclination to peace, and their willingneſs to enter into a treaty with Britain, that might be advantageous to both countries. That though his Lordſhip had at preſent no power to treat with them as independant States, he might, if there was the ſame good diſpoſition in Britain, much ſooner obtain freſh powers from thence for that purpoſe, than powers could be obtained by Congreſs from the ſeveral colonies, to conſent to a ſubmiſſion. His Lordſhip then, ſaying that he was ſorry to find that no acommodation was like to take place, put an end to the conference.

"Upon the whole, it did not appear to your Committee, that his Lordſhip's commiſſion contained any other authority of importance, than what is expreſſed in the Act of Parliament, viz. that of granting pardons with ſuch exceptions as the Commiſſioners ſhall think proper to make, and of declaring America or any part of it to be in the King's peace upon ſubmiſſion. For as to the power of enquiring into the ſtate of America, which his Lordſhip mentioned to us, and of conferring and conſulting with any perſons the Commiſſioners might think proper, and repreſenting the reſult of ſuch converſations to the Miniſtry, who (provided the colonies would ſubject themſelves) might after all, or might not, at their pleaſure, make any alterations in the former inſtructions to Governors, or propoſe in Parliament any amendment of the acts complained of, we apprehended any expectation from the effect of ſuch a power would have been too uncertain and precarious to be relied on by America, had ſhe ſtill continued in her ſtate of dependance."

On Monday morning, the 9th inſt. departed this life, Mrs. ESTHER PEMBERTON, relict of Mr. Charles Pemberton, late of this city, in the 29th year of her age: A Lady poſſeſſed of thoſe qualities which a refined underſtanding, a juſtneſs of ſentiment, and quickneſs of diſcernment, made truly amiable; and which, added to the more noble improvement of a religious mind, fitted her for the government and direction of a well ſpent life here, and a celeſtial birth and immortal nature hereafter. The reſpectable number of citizens that attended her interment to the burial ground of Friends in this city fully evidenced the eſteem and regard due to her merit.

On Monday morning *died*, and yeſterday was interred in Chriſt-Church Burying-ground, Miſs NANCY BOND, ſecond daughter of Dr. PHINEAS BOND, deceaſed. She had juſt compleated her 19th year, and poſſeſſed many amiable qualities, both natural and acquired, that ſhe was truly dear to all her acquaintance, and peculiarly the delight of her neareſt relatives in her private and domeſtic life.

On Friday laſt arrived here from Martinico, the Continental ſhip of war the Repriſal, Lambert Weeks, Eſq; Commander. On board of ſaid ſhip came paſſengers ſeveral French Officers, who we hear are ſtrongly recommended to the Honourable the Congreſs by the Governor of Martinico. One of them it is ſaid is an accompliſhed Engineer.

A letter from Brunſwick by yeſterday's poſt, ſays, "The enemy are in poſſeſſion of New-York, but cannot learn particulars, only that they got poſſeſſion, on Sunday laſt."

The Honourable Continental Congress have promoted the Colonels Gadsden and Moultrie, of South-Carolina, and Colonel Macintosh, of Georgia, to the rank of Brigadiers General.

Since our last a veſſel arrived in this port with 2000 buſhels of ſalt. The whole of it was immediately bought up by a reſpectable merchant of this city, who is now ſelling it out in ſmall quantities, at a very moderate advance, for the benefit of the public.

On Friday laſt Major General Preſcot and Brigadier General M'Donald ſet off from this city for New-York, in order to be exchanged for Major General Sullivan and Brigadier General Lord Sterling, as mentioned in our laſt.

Several letters from France mention the very friendly diſpoſition of the court and people of that kingdom towards the United States.

Letters received lately from France ſay, that their harveſt was likely to turn out very indifferent.

Yeſterday the Continental brig of war Andrew Doria, Captain Biddle, returned here from a cruize. We hear ſhe has taken four prizes, viz. a ſhip and a brig, from Virginia, a brig from North-Carolina; and a brig from Barbados for Newfoundland, which were ordered for any port they could get in to the Eaſtward.

An ORDINANCE *for rendering the Burthen of* ASSOCIATORS *and* NON-ASSOCIATORS, *in the Defence of this State, as nearly equal as may be.*

WHEREAS the Aſſociators of this State have beſtowed much of their time, and been at a conſiderable expence in qualifying themſelves for the defence of their country, and are now gone forth into actual ſervice, to the great prejudice of their private concerns, while others, by not aſſociating, have exempted themſelves from thoſe difficulties, and purſued their buſineſs to advantage, And whereas no effectual meaſures have hitherto been taken to render the burthen of the defence, which is a common benefit, as nearly equal as poſſible:

Therefore be it ordained and declared, and it is hereby ordained and declared by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the State of Pennſylvania, in General Convention met, That every Non-Aſſociator, between the ages of ſixteen and fifty years, ſhall pay, for and during the time of his continuing a Non-Aſſociator, at the rate of Twenty Shillings for each and every month, to commence from the publication of this Ordinance, and to continue until the end of the firſt ſeſſion of the future Aſſembly of this State, unleſs the ſaid Aſſembly ſhall, before that time, alter or repeal the ſame.

And be it further ordained and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That every Non-Aſſociator above the age of twenty-one years, ſhall pay, in addition to the aforeſaid fine, at the rate of Four Shillings in the pound on the annual value of his eſtate, as rated under the late laws of this State for raiſing provincial taxes.

And be it further ordained, by the authority aforeſaid, That all the monies which ſhall be raiſed by the aforeſaid aſſeſſments and fines, after diſcharging the neceſſary expences attending collecting the ſame, ſhall be paid into the hands of John Bayard, Eſq; for the relief and ſupport of the families of poor aſſociators of this State, while out in the ſervice, and to afford aſſiſtance to thoſe poor aſſociators who are by the ſervice rendered incapable of ſupporting themſelves and their families, and alſo to afford ſuch aſſiſtance to the widows and children of ſuch poor aſſociators as loſe their lives in the ſervice of their country.

And be it further ordained and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That when any of the ſaid aſſociators, or their widows and children, ſhall be ſo entitled to a ſhare of the monies ariſing from the aforeſaid aſſeſſment and fines, the field-officers of the battalion, or any three of them, and a private of the company to which ſuch aſſociator, at the time when he or his widow and children became ſo entitled, did belong, ſhall certify the particular circumſtances of the ſaid aſſociator or his wife, (or of his widow and children, if he ſhould be killed) to the future Aſſembly of this State, in order to enable them to fulfil the intent of this ordinance. And to the end that the ſaid Four Shillings in the pound, and the ſaid monthly fines of Twenty Shillings, may be duly aſſeſſed, levied, collected and paid, for the purpoſes herein before mentioned,

Be it further ordained and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That Jacob Morgan, Joſeph Moulder and Jacob Bright be, and are hereby appointed Commiſſioners; and that Iſaac Snowden, James Millegan, Michael Shubart, Benjamin Harbeſon, William Will and William Hollingſhead, Aſſeſſors for the city of Philadelphia, who, or a majority of them, ſhall be a Board of Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors for the city of Philadelphia.

That Thomas Potts, Samuel Erwin and John Williams be, and are hereby appointed Commiſſioners; and that John Brown, William Robinſon, Samuel Ingle, Andrew Knox, Henry Derringer and Iſaac Hughes, Aſſeſſors for the county of Philadelphia, who, or a majority of them, ſhall be a Board of Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors for the county of Philadelphia.

And that James Benezet, Captain William Roberts and Abraham Middleſwarts be, and are hereby appointed Commiſſioners; and that Gilliam Cornel, Abraham Britton, James Wallace, Thomas Armſtrong, Benjamin Sagal and George M'Ilroy, Aſſeſſors for the county of Bucks, who, or a majority of them, ſhall be a Board of Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors for the county of Bucks.

And that Thomas Levis, William Evans, and Thomas Taylor be, and are hereby appointed Commiſſioners; and that Caleb Davis, Richard Thomas, David Cloyd, Benjamin Brannon, Thomas Evans and Joſeph Gardner, Aſſeſſors for the county of Cheſter, who, or a majority of them, ſhall be a Board of Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors for the county of Cheſter.

And that Alexander Martin, Chriſtian Wirtz and Caſper Snevely be, and are hereby appointed Commiſſioners; and that John Bokenſtoſe, John Rowland, Philip Greenwalt, Thomas Clark, of Dromore, Caſpar Shaffner and John Jemmiſon, the younger, Aſſeſſors for the county of Lancaſter, who, or a majority of them, ſhall be a Board of Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors for the county of Lancaſter.

And that Peter Wolfe, John Neſbit and Archibald M'Clean be, and are hereby appointed Commiſſioners; and that Patrick Scott, Benjamin Pidon, Frederick Wolfe, John Agnew, Chriſtopher Lowman and James Dill, Aſſeſſors for the county of York, who, or a majority of them, ſhall be a Board of Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors for the county of York.

And that Patrick Maxwell, Samuel Leard and James Pollock be, and are hereby appointed Commiſſioners; and that Henry Polling, John Davis, James Lyon, Alexander Morrow, John Carſon and William Rippey, Aſſeſſors for the county of Cumberland, who, or a majority of them, ſhall be a Board of Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors for the county of Cumberland.

And that Henry Reitmeyer, Chriſtian Lower and Morgan Lincoln be, and are hereby appointed Commiſſioners; and that Conrad Herſhner, the elder, Nicholas Jones, Frederick Mayerle, George Kelchner, Warner Stam and John Robinſon, Aſſeſſors for the county of Berks, who, or a majority of them, ſhall be a Board of Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors for the county of Berks.

And that Peter Burkhalter, Jacob Opp and Henry Lawald be, and are hereby appointed Commiſſioners; and that Peter Koler, Abraham Arndt, Benjamin Dupui, Peter Haas, Peter Beiſel and John Van Camp, Aſſeſſors for the county of Northampton, who or a majority of them, ſhall be a Board of Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors for the county of Northampton.

And that Charles Ciſſna, Edward Coomb and John Ciſſna be, and are hereby appointed Commiſſioners; and that Matthew Patton, Harman Huſbands, William Todd, William Parker, William Philips and Benjamin Elliot, Aſſeſſors for the county of Bedford, who, or a majority of them, ſhall be a Board of Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors for the county of Bedford.

And that Thomas Hewit, William Gray and John Weitzel be, and are hereby appointed Commiſſioners; and that Jonathan Loudge, Walter Clark, Peter Hoſterman, James Harriſon, Nicholas Miller and Jacob Heverlan, Aſſeſſors for the county of Northumberland, who, or a majority of them, ſhall be a Board of Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors for the county of Northumberland.

And that Robert Hanna, James Cavat, and James Pollock be, and are hereby appointed Commiſſioners; and that William Elliott, John Shields, Samuel Moorhead, James M'Clean, James Beard and Chriſtopher Truby, Aſſeſſors of the county of Weſtmoreland, who, or a majority of them, ſhall be a Board of Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors for the county of Weſtmoreland: Who ſhall meet at the Court-houſes of their ſeveral and reſpective counties, on Monday, the 14th day of October next enſuing, or as ſoon after as they can conveniently meet, and appoint proper perſons to make returns to them of all the Non-Aſſociators in their reſpective diſtricts, on or before the ſecond Monday of November next enſuing.

And be it further ordained and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors ſhall have all the powers, authorities and juriſdictions which any Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors heretofore enjoyed under the late laws of the province of Pennſylvania, and ſhall proceed in raiſing, levying and collecting the ſaid ſum of Four Shillings in the pound and Twenty Shillings per month, in the ſame manner and under the ſame appeals, rates, directions, penalties and forfeitures, in all reſpects, as in and by the ſeveral Laws of the late Government of Pennſylvania, which were in force on the firſt day of July laſt, for raiſing, levying, collecting and paying the aſſeſſments and taxes of ſaid Government, ſaving and excepting only ſuch parts of the ſame Laws as are hereby altered or ſupplied.

And be it further ordained and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That the direction in the ſaid Laws ſhall be effectual to all intents and purpoſes for raiſing, levying, collecting, ſecuring and accounting for the ſaid rates and ſums of money, and for levying and recovering the penalties and forfeitures, and all other matters and things thereunto belonging, as fully and effectually as if the ſame were particularly and at large repeated and inſerted in this ordinance, except in ſuch caſes as are herein aſcertained, provided for or altered.

And be it further ordained and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That the Commiſſioners, on any appeal from the rate or aſſeſſment of Twenty Shillings per month, may remit the whole, or any part thereof, in caſe of the poverty, ſickneſs or bodily inability to labour, of the Non-Aſſociator, or other ſuch caſe as would exempt an Aſſociator from muſtering or marching, when duly called thereto, but in no other caſe whatever.

And whereas perſons above fifty years of age are exempted from perſonal ſervice, by reaſon of their inability to bear the fatigue of military duty; yet it is but juſt and reaſonable that they ſhould contribute towards the ſecurity of their property: Be it therefore ordained and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every ſuch perſon, above the age of fifty years, ſhall pay the like ſum of Four Shillings in the pound on the annual value of their eſtates.

Provided always, That this tax ſhall not be levied on, or paid by, any ſuch perſon aboxe fifty years of age, who ſhall have one or more ſons who are Aſſociators, unmarried, and reſiding with his or their father. And provided alſo, That if any perſon, above the age of fifty years, who ſhall be judged, by the commanding officer of the battalion, fit for military duty, ſhall voluntarily enter into the Aſſociation, then and in ſuch caſe ſuch perſon ſhall be exempted from paying the ſaid tax. And provided alſo, That nothing herein contained ſhall prevent or obſtruct the levying, collecting and paying the fines heretofore ſet on Non-Aſſociators by the late Aſſembly, but the ſame ſhall be collected under the ſame penalties, in the ſame manner, and by the ſame perſons as are mentioned and appointed to levy and collect the monies to be raiſed by virtue of this ordinance.

Paſſed in Convention, Sept. 14, 1776, *and ſigned by their order,* B. FRANKLIN, Preſident.

Atteſt. JOHN MORRIS, jun. Secretary.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and other* ELECTORS *of the* STATE *of* NEW-JERSEY.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I think it the undoubted right of every individual in a free State, to communicate his ſentiments on public matters, provided it be done with decency and candour, I make bold to offer you my thoughts on the preſent mode of electing Repreſentatives and Officers in this State, earneſtly requeſting you to conſider it with coolneſs, and free from partiality, and ſee if it may not be neceſſary to petition our Repreſentatives to alter the preſent mode, which I obſerve to be verbally, with the power of adjourning from time to time, and from place to place. Now, though I am far from meaning any reflection on any of the gentlemen who formed this plan of electing, ſeveral of whom I am perſonally acquainted with, and have the higheſt opinion both of their integrity and abilities, yet I am not reconciled to the plan as it now ſtands; the method that I wiſh to ſee eſtabliſhed is by ballot, excluſive of the power of adjourning or removing; for if the inhabitants of each county knew that the election would continue but one day, and that he that neglected to go and give his vote on that day was deprived the privilege of voting for a year, it would make them more careful to attend; but when they expect it to continue for a week or more, they are apt to put it off from one day to another, thinking they will go toward the end, till at laſt it grows flat on their minds, and they get indifferent about going at all, in hopes thoſe that do go will vote as they ſhould, which is the reaſon I believe with many. And as there are many arguments that may be made uſe of, in favour of voting by ballot; I beg leave to offer ſome to you, my countrymen, on the occaſion; Firſt, it is the moſt free and independent method, becauſe it puts it in the power of every man to exerciſe his own judgment in the moſt private manner, without giving offence to friendſhip or any other obligation whatever. Secondly, it is the moſt expeditious method, which alone is ſufficient to recommend it; the diſadvantages of long conteſted elections need not be pointed out, they are ſo eaſy ſeen; I am of opinion there is not a county in this State where all the votes may not be taken in one day by ballot, if there ſhould be any ſuch county, it ought to be indulged with the power of adjourning for a time ſufficient to take them in. But, to conſider the difference in expedition, a man comes and votes verbally for eight officers, viz. one Counſellor, three Aſſemblymen, one Sheriff, and three Coroners (ſome may think the number of Coroners too large, but as it is an office of no profit, it will be found few enough in ſome counties if not all) here the Clerks have to write this voter's name in eight different columns or places, beſides the time of turning from page to page on his book, to the different columns or places; when, on the other hand, if he votes by ballot, he puts his ticket into a box for that purpoſe, with the names of the perſons he votes for, and the reſpective office he chooſes each perſon to fill, in writing, without any other name, ſo that no one need know who he votes for; then the Clerks have nothing to do but to enter his name once as a voter, but when verbally done, eight times, to enter which, added to the time of turning from page to page, makes at leaſt as great a difference as ten to one, ſo that ten times the number of votes may readily be taken in the ſame time by ballot, that can be done verbally; neither is it attended with ſo much difficulty as ſome imagine becauſe it is new in this State; though I mean not to lay plans, I beg leave to offer the following ſketch for improvement; let every townſhip, at their annual meeting preceding the election, chooſe one diſcreet ſuitable inhabitant for Inſpector at the enſuing election, and let there be a box provided by each townſhip, and kept on the day of election by the Inſpector, in ſome convenient place where the election is held, ſo that the inhabitants may come and put in their tickets or votes into the box, and to prevent any frauds in electing, let the number of tickets be compared with the number of voters that have given in, as by the clerks liſts may be ſeen, ſo that if any perſon puts in two tickets it may be readily found, becauſe they muſt be folded together ſo as to appear but one till opened, which may then be detected; and as to the power of removing from place to place, it needs but little ſaid to it (I know the diſtance many live from the place of election is an argument made uſe of in favour of it) I would only aſk, which (the public advantage always conſidered) is the eaſieſt, for a few men to get on their horſes and ride to an election, or the whole body of Candidates, Clerks, Inſpectors and other neceſſary officers and attendants on an election, to go to a few individuals; or in other words, which is the eaſieſt, the public conſidered, for me to go to, the election, or the election to come to me? I make no doubt but there may be ſome men in this State, who, from a ſpirit of deſpotiſm, or ſome arbitrary, ſelfiſh views, may oppoſe voting by ballot, or any other ſalutary meaſure. But no man that chooſes to ſee a free election (on which, in great meaſure, depends the freedom of a State) I think will ever oppoſe it. As I have nothing in view in theſe lines, but the public good, I hope, my countrymen, you will not be offended at the freedom I have taken to addreſs you in this manner.

Venienti occurrite morbo.

Oppoſe a diſeaſe in its beginning.

A WELL-WISHER TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

ON Friday next, the 20th inſtant, will be ſold at public vendue, on or near Plumſtead's wharff, RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, COTTON, and COCOA, the cargoe of the prize Schooner Peter, condemned in the Court of Admiralty.

The ſaid Schooner will be ſold at the ſame place, as ſoon as the cargoe is diſpoſed of. ‖ 3 w.

To be ſold for 100*l. and not leſs, or hired for* 22*l. a year,*

A VERY likely young Negroe man who can cook, bake, brew, do all ſorts of houſe-work, underſtands tending on a Gentleman's table and taking care of horſes well, is ſober and good tempered. Whoever wants, may apply to the PRINTERS hereof, who will inform them where to write for ſaid Negroe.--- The duty was paid for him, at Philadelphia, ſome years ago; he has had the ſmall-pox.

To be SOLD, on reaſonable Terms,

SIX Thouſand Acres of patented LAND, in the Counties of Northumberland, Bedford, and Weſtmoreland. It is very rich Land, well watered, and has a large Proportion of low Bottom, eaſy to be cleared for Meadow, and in the Neighbourhood of Mills and ſeveral Settlements. Enquire of LEWIS WEISS.

Roxborough, Philadelphia County, September 16, 1776.

ALL *perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of* PETER RIGHTER, *deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the Executors; and all perſons having any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to produce their accounts, properly proved, that they may be ſettled by* JOHN RIGHTER, *and* ENOCH LEVERING, *Executors.* ‡

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the Buck, on Lancaſter road, eleven miles from Philadelphia, an indented ſervant lad, named JAMES MULLIN, between 15 and 16 years of age; had on a homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, a wool hat, neither ſhoes nor ſtockings; it is ſuppoſed he is gone to Philadelphia. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his miſtreſs may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. MARY MILLER. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 8th of September inſt. an Engliſh ſervant lad, named Philip Brooks, *17 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, chunky built, black curly hair, and a little bobble in his walk; had on, when he went away, new ſtriped tow trowſers, homeſpun ſhirt, half-worn homeſpun cloth jacket, new felt hat, black ſilk handkerchief, half-worn ſhoes, with old odd buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN OGDEN. §

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on Friday, the 6th of September, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pilesgrove, one mile below the mud Meeting-houſe, in Salem county, Weſt Jerſey, a Mulattoe man, named Peter, about 35 years of age, from 5 feet 6 to 7 inches high, ſtout and well made, is fond of ſtrong liquor, and when drunk very ſaucy and talks a great deal of his abilities, as a farmer; he formerly lived with David Franks, Eſq; of the city of Philadelphia, and was purchaſed of him about 5 years ago, by his preſent maſter; as he was ſeen going towards Salem, it is probable he may make for Penn's Neck; he had on, and took with him, a light mixed ſuperfine cloth coat and waiſtcoat, a red hair plush jacket, a white jacket with a belt before, green caliamanco breeches, a holland ſhirt, 3 ſhocks, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, plain, a pair of light coloured ſilk ditto, a pair of tow trowſers, one red ſpotted and one black ſilk handkerchief, a pair of pumps, one of which is patched on the ſide, ſquare ſilver ſhoe buckles, and an old hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, if brought home, or to Samuel Purviance and Sons, in Philadelphia. SAMUEL PURVIANCE.

before they are read a fourth time; and shall then be again subject to debate and amendment, before they are enacted into laws; and, except on occasion of sudden necessity, shall not be enacted till the then next sitting of the House.

Sect. 16. The stile of the laws of this Commonwealth shall be, "*Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same.*" And the General Assembly shall affix their seal to every bill, as soon as it is enacted into a law; which seal shall be kept by the Assembly, and shall be called, *The seal of the laws of Pennsylvania*, and shall not be used for any other purpose.

Sect. 17. [Not drawn up in form; but after considerable debate, it was on motion Resolved, That the freemen of the counties may vote in districts; and also, that at those district elections, they shall vote for all the members for the Assembly in one general ticket, out of the county at large.]

Sect. 18. The Supreme Executive Council shall consist of nine members, to be chosen in the following manner, viz. Nine Counsellors shall be chosen by the House of Representatives, within one week after a quorum is met and qualified, which said Counsellors are all to serve for the first year, one third of them to serve for that year only, one third for two years, and one third for three years; whose places respectively shall be supplied by new elections, to be made in the House of Representatives, of one third annually for ever. No member of the House of Representatives shall be chosen a member of the Council; vacancies by death, or otherwise, shall be filled by the House of Representatives, at their next sitting. The President and Vice-President shall be chosen annually by the joint ballot of the House of Representatives and Council, out of the members of the Council. No person shall be President for a longer space of time than three years together; and any person, having served in that station for three successive years, shall be incapable of that office for the space of four years afterwards.

Sect. 19. The President, and in his absence the Vice-President, and members shall be a quorum, and have power to appoint and commissionate Judges, Naval Officers, Judge of the Admiralty, Attorney General, and all other officers civil and military, other than such as are to be chosen by the House of Representatives, or the people, agreeable to this frame of government, and the laws that may be made hereafter; and shall supply all vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, removal or disqualification, until the office can be filled in the time and manner directed by law or this constitution.—They are to correspond with other States, and transact business with the officers of government civil and military; and to prepare such business as may be necessary to lay before the General Assembly.—They shall sit as Judges to hear and determine on impeachments, and shall have power to grant pardons and remit fines in all cases whatsoever, except in cases of impeachment, treason and murder; and in cases of treason and murder, shall have power to grant reprieves until the end of the next sessions of Assembly, and no longer: But there shall be no remission or mitigation of punishment on impeachments, or for high treason or murder, except by act of the legislature. They are also to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; they are to expedite the execution of such measures as may be resolved upon by the House of Representatives, and they may draw upon the Treasury for such sums as shall be appropriated by the House. They may also lay embargoes, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity, for any time not exceeding thirty days, in the recess of the House only: And shall have power to call together the House of Representatives, when necessary, before the day to which they shall stand adjourned. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the forces of the State, but shall not command in person, except advised thereto by the Council, and then only so long as they shall approve thereof. The President and Council shall have a Secretary, and keep fair books of their proceedings, wherein any Councellor may enter his dissent, with his reasons in support of it.

Sect. 20. All commissions shall be in the name, and by the authority of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sealed with the State seal, and attested by the Secretary. The said seal to be kept by the Council.

Sect. 21. Every officer of State, whether judicial or executive, shall be liable to be impeached by the House of Representatives, either when in office or after his removal, for mal-administration. All impeachments shall be before the President or Vice-President and Council, who shall hear and determine the same.

Sect. 22. No member of the Council shall be capable of holding a seat in the House of Representatives, during the time of his being a Counsellor: But he shall, by his office, be a Justice of Peace for the whole State.

Sect. 23. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature shall have fixed salaries, be commissioned for seven years only, though capable of re-appointment at the end of that term, but removeable at any time by the House of Representatives; they shall not be allowed to sit in the Continental Congress, Executive Council or House of Representatives, nor to hold any other office civil or military, nor to take or receive fees or perquisites of any kind.

Sect. 24. The Supreme Court shall have the powers of a Court of Chancery, so far as relates to the compelling the performance of trusts and agreements, discovery of frauds, perpetuating testimony, obtaining evidence from places not within this State, and the care of the estates and persons of those who are *non compos mentis*, as they shall be hereafter regulated by law.

Sect. 25. Trials shall be by jury as heretofore: And it is recommended to the Legislature of this State, to provide by law against every corruption or partiality in the choice, return or appointment of juries.

Sect. 26. Courts of Sessions and Common Pleas shall be held quarterly in the city, and in each county; and the Legislature shall have power to establish all such other courts as they may judge for the good of the inhabitants of the State. All courts shall be open, and justice shall be impartially administered without corruption and unnecessary delay. All their officers shall be paid an adequate but moderate compensation for their services. And if any officer shall take greater fees than the laws allow him, either directly or indirectly, it shall ever after disqualify him from holding any office in this State.

Sect. 27. All prosecutions shall commence in the name, and by the authority of the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and all indictments shall conclude with these words, *against the peace and dignity of the same.* The stile of all process hereafter in this State shall be, *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

Sect. 28. The person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of intended fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up all his estate, real and personal, for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall hereafter be regulated by law; and all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great.

Sect. 29. Excessive bail shall not be exacted for bailable offences. And all fines shall be moderate, and saving mens tenements, apparel, bedding, and the necessary tools of their trade or calling.

Sect. 30. Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the freemen of the city and counties respectively, that is to say, Two persons shall be chosen for each ward, township or district, as the laws shall hereafter direct; and their names shall be returned to the President and Council, who shall commission one of them for seven years, removeable for misconduct by the House of Representatives, and re-eligible at the end of that time. No Justice of the Peace shall sit in the House of Representatives, unless he first resign his commission; nor shall he be allowed to take any fees nor any salary or allowances, except such as a future Legislature may grant, in consideration of expences necessarily incurred by their journeying to, and attending on, public courts.

Sect. 31. Sheriffs and Coroners shall be elected annually, in each county, by the freemen; that is to say, Two persons for each office, one of whom is to be commissioned by the President in Council. No person shall continue in the office of Sheriff more than three successive years, or be capable of being again elected during four years afterwards.

Sect. 32. All elections, whether by the people or in General Assembly, shall be by ballot, free and voluntary. And any elector, who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, monies, or otherwise, shall forfeit his right to elect for that time, and suffer such other penalty as future laws shall direct. And any person who shall, directly or indirectly, give, promise or bestow any such rewards to be elected, shall be thereby rendered incapable to serve for the ensuing year.

Sect. 33. Every elector, before he votes at the first general election for Representatives in Assembly, and, if required, at any general election hereafter, shall take the following oath or affirmation, unless he shall produce a certificate from some Justice of the Peace, that he had, before that time, taken the same, viz.

"*I ——— do swear (or affirm) that I will bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and will, according to my abilities, preserve the freedom thereof: And that I will also, to the best of my judgment, vote only for such persons as I do esteem of fidelity and knowledge, worthy and capable of executing the trust reposed in them.*"

Sect. 34. All fees and perquisites, fines and forfeitures, and every other emolument whatever, heretofore granted or paid to the Proprietary and Governor, or his deputies, for the support of government, shall hereafter be paid into the public treasury, unless altered or abolished by the future legislature.

Sect. 35. A Register's office for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds, shall be kept in each county; the officers to be appointed by the House of Representatives, removeable at their pleasure, and to be commissioned by the President in Council.

Sect. 36. The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any part of the government; and the House of Representatives shall not pass any act to restrain it. Nor shall any printer be restrained from printing any remarks, strictures or observations on the proceedings of the General Assembly, or any branch of government, or any public proceeding whatever; or on the conduct of any public officer, so far as relates to the execution of his office; provided it does not extend to the informing an enemy in actual war concerning our strength, weakness, disposition, or any other thing which may serve the enemy, and injure the State.

Sect. 37. As every freeman, to preserve his own independance (if without a sufficient estate) ought to have some profession, calling, trade or farm, whereby he may honestly subsist, there can be no necessity for, nor use in establishing offices of profit, the usual effects of which are dependance and servility, unbecoming freemen in the possessors and expectants, faction, contention, corruption and disorder, among the people. But if any man is called into public service, to the prejudice of his private affairs, he has a right to expect a reasonable compensation for his services; and whenever an office, through increase of fees, or otherwise, becomes so profitable as to occasion many to apply for it, the profits ought to be, and shall be lessened by the legislature.

Sect. 38. The future legislature of this State shall regulate intails in such a manner as to prevent perpetuities.

Sect. 39. The penal laws, as heretofore used, shall be reformed by the future Legislature of this State, as soon as may be, and punishments made, in some cases, less sanguinary, and in general more proportionate to the crimes. In the mean time the laws shall remain in full force as they now stand, except such as declare any allegiance to the King of Great-Britain, or vest any authority in the Proprietors or late Governor of this State, or which are in any wise repugnant to, or inconsistent with this constitution.

Sect. 40. Houses ought to be erected for punishing by hard labour, those who are guilty of crimes not capital, wherein the criminals shall be employed for the benefit of the public, or for reparation of injuries done to private persons.

Sect. 41. No man, or sett of men, of any denomination or profession, are intitled to particular privileges or exemptions from punishment for offences; therefore the words "without benefit of clergy," where the punishment is death, ought to be hereafter disused in legislation, and the punishments inflicted that shall be directed by law.

Sect. 42. All officers shall take an oath or affirmation to endeavour to preserve this constitution inviolate, and together with the oath or affirmation pertaining to the office.

Sect. 43. No money or goods shall be raised upon or paid by any of the people of this State, by way of public tax, custom or contribution, except by a law made for that purpose; and before any law be made for raising it, the purpose for which any tax is to be raised ought to appear clearly to the legislature, to be of more service to the community than the money would be, if not collected, which being well observed, taxes can never be burthens.

Sect. 44. Every foreigner of good character, who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire and hold land or other real estates; and after one year's residence shall be deemed a free denizen thereof, and entitled to all the rights of a natural born freeman of this State, except that he shall not be capable of election as a Representative until after two years residence.

Sect. 45. The inhabitants of this State shall have liberty to fowl and hunt, in seasonable times, on the lands they hold, and on all other lands therein not inclosed; and in like manner to fish in all boatable waters, and others not private property.

Sect. 46. A school or schools shall be established in each county by the legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct youth at low prices: And all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities.

Sect. 47. Laws for the encouragement of virtue and prevention of vice and immorality, shall be made and constantly kept in force, and provision shall be made for their due execution.

Sect. 48. No article of the declaration of rights of this State ought ever to be violated on any pretence whatever.

Sect. 49. In order that the freedom of the Commonwealth may be preserved inviolate for ever, there shall be chosen by ballot, on the first Monday in October, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and on the first Monday in October in every seventh year thereafter, two persons in the city of Philadelphia, and two in each county of this State, to be called the Council of Censors, who shall meet together on the second Monday of November next ensuing their election, the majority of whom shall be a quorum, and whose duty it shall be to enquire whether the present constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part? And whether the legislative or executive branches of government have performed their duty as Guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves or exercised other or greater powers than they are intitled to by this present constitution. They are also to enquire whether the public taxes have been justly laid and collected in all parts of the Commonwealth; in what manner the public monies have been disposed of, and whether the laws have been duly executed. For these purposes they shall have power to send for persons, papers and records; they shall have authority to pass public censures, to order impeachments, and to recommend to the legislature the repealing such laws as appear to them to have been enacted contrary to the principles of the constitution. These powers they shall continue to have for and during the space of one year from the day of their election, and no longer. The said Council of Censors shall also have power to order the calling a Convention to meet within two years after their sitting, if there appear to them an absolute necessity of amending any article of this constitution, which may be defective, explaining such as may be thought not clearly expressed, and of adding such as are necessary for the preservation of the rights and happiness of the people: But the articles to be amended, and the amendments proposed, and such articles as are proposed to be added or abolished, shall be promulgated at least six months before the day appointed for the election of such Convention, for the previous consideration of the people, that they may have an opportunity of instructing their Delegates on the subject.

Amboy, September 5, 1776.

THE first and third divisions of Artillery of the Philadelphia Associators having served with chearfulness and alacrity at this post, and otherwise discharged their duty as good soldiers from the time of the first march of the troops from Philadelphia, are hereby regularly discharged from their present station at Amboy, and to return to their families, with my hearty thanks in behalf of the public.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, Brig. Gen.

To Samuel Mifflin, Esq; Colonel of the Train of Artillery of Philadelphia.

PHILIP MARCHINTON

HATH removed his stock of GOODS, from his store in Market-street, to his store at his Woollen Manufactory, in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, which are brown and black broadcloths, English and India black, pink, green, and cloth coloured paduasoys; blue, orange, and cloth coloured, plain and flowered sattin damask; striped and sprigged pink and white, and blue and white tobines; silk lorettas and charlottes; black and cloth coloured silk and hair grograms; cloth coloured silk breeches patterns, black and cloth coloured silk stockings; blue, black and purple, best double top genuine cotton velvets; black and brown best silk and hair plush, &c.

He continues taking in Wool; Spinners and Weavers may have full employ. ‡

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss. } To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 27th day of September instant, at ten o' clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Isaiah Robinson, Commander of the armed sloop, called the Sachem (who, as well, &c.) against the brigantine, or vessel, called the Three Friends, burthen about 80 tons, with her guns, tackle, appared, furniture and cargoe, lately commanded by Andrew Stalker. To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said brigantine, her cargoe, &c. or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

¶ ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

Lancaster Goal, August 26, 1776.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway servant, a certain *John Connor*, who says he belongs to Mr. Thomas Barr, living in the Neck near Baltimore; his master, if any he has, is desired to come, in three weeks from the date hereof, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be then discharged, on paying his fees.------Made his escape from the goal of this county, a certain *Stephen Archer*, a servant to Mr. Benjamin Rittenhouse, pretends to be a Gun-lock-maker, and to have wrought at the Gun Factory in Philadelphia; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, pock-pitted, stoop shouldered, has a mark on his cheek resembling that of a blackberry, and particularly described by said Rittenhouse; whoever secures said *Archer* in any goal in the State of Pennsylvania, so that I may have him again, shall have *Forty Shillings* reward, and reasonable charges, paid by PETER RIBLET, Goaler. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.